

BOOK REVIEWS

CALIFORNIA MEDICINE does not review all books sent to it by the publishers. A list of new books received is carried in the Advertising Section.

PHARMACOLOGICAL, CONVULSIVE AND OTHER SOMATIC TREATMENTS IN PSYCHIATRY — Lothar B. Kalinowsky, M.D., Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, New York, New York; Hanns Hippus, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, Free University, Berlin, Germany. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. (10016), 1969. 470 pages, \$14.75.

For almost 25 years the collaborative volume by Lothar Kalinowsky and Paul Hoch was the standard work on somatic treatments in psychiatry for American psychiatrists and for many English-speaking physicians around the world. Between 1946 and 1961 Kalinowsky and Hoch took their book through three editions, a reflection of the dramatic expansion of the field through those decades which saw the consolidation of the place of electroconvulsive therapy, the first use of the phenothiazines in psychiatry, the beginning of antidepressant drug treatment, and major revisions in the roles of insulin therapy and psychosurgery.

Paul Hoch died in 1965. In the current (fourth) version of the monograph Kalinowsky's coauthor is Hanns Hippus, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry at Berlin's Free University. Dr. Hippus' special interest in psychopharmacology may be responsible for what seems to distinguish this edition most from its predecessors, e.g. a much-enlarged section on pharmacotherapy (152 vs. 117 pages) which includes detailed consideration, for example, of 23 antipsychotic drugs, of which ten are seldom or never used in this country.

Overall, however, the organization and emphases of the new edition follow closely those of the last version. The chapter on insulin coma and subcoma has been shortened, and the superb final chapter entitled "Theoretical Remarks" has been updated and revised. There are excellent discussions of the anti-anxiety agents (which the authors unfortunately continue to call "tranquilizers"), antidepressants and stimulants. The enlarged section on "The Convulsive Therapies" remains a model of scholarship and sound clinical judgment.

Aside from its mildly pedantic and encyclopedic style, the book's faults are minor. We would argue, for example, with its assertion that combinations of psychoactive drugs with ECT are without advantage and should be avoided altogether: We and others have used such combinations in selected cases for over a decade to good effect and without mishap. Also, while they recognize that intravenous barbiturate anaesthesia during ECT is a major hazard to the patient, Kalinowsky and Hippus do not consider alternatives to routine barbiturate anaesthesia as extensively as they might. Anaesthesia can be avoided in all but a few instances with sufficient attention to the patient's psychological environment and to staff attitudes; without anaesthesia the need for an anaesthesiologist and patient morbidity both decline. Finally, while the sound clinical balance of the chapter on psychosurgery is a tribute to the

authors, one might question the value of so large an amount of space devoted to these procedures, and especially the detailed neuroanatomical discussions of a great many operative approaches and their variations.

For those of us whose copies of the last edition of Kalinowsky and Hoch were thumbworn as well as increasingly out of date, this revision by Kalinowsky and Hippus is welcome indeed. In the final paragraph of their Preface, the authors write:

"Psychiatry is still—exactly as at the time of the first writing of this book in 1946—limited to purely empirical treatments of diseases whose origin remains shrouded in mystery. This state of affairs makes it all the more gratifying that active application of so many different therapeutic methods can restore the functioning of an increasing number of psychiatric patients. The awareness of constant progress, and the realization of the need for better integration of available treatments, encouraged us to rewrite this book."

They have been successful in an increasingly difficult undertaking, and the result is certainly a credit to them. It would be hard to imagine any physician with an interest in any aspect of somatic treatment in psychiatry who won't have this volume on his bookshelf.

MORTON R. WEINSTEIN, M.D.

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THE CIBA COLLECTION OF MEDICAL ILLUSTRATIONS—Volume 5—Heart—(A Compilation of Paintings on the Normal and Pathologic Anatomy and Physiology, Embryology, and Diseases)—Prepared by Frank H. Netter, M.D.; Edited by Fredrick F. Younkman, M.D., Ph.D. Commissioned and published by CIBA. CIBA Pharmaceutical Company, Division of CIBA Corporation, 556 Morris Avenue, Summit, N.J. (07901). 1969. Copies may be ordered from the Publications Section, CIBA Pharmaceutical Company, 556 Morris Avenue, Summit, N.J. (07901). 295 pages, \$29.50 (sold at cost).

This atlas is an ambitious undertaking—the fifth volume of medical illustrative volumes featuring the drawings by Dr. Frank H. Netter. It covers five sections: anatomy, physiology, embryology, congenital diseases and acquired diseases of the heart. It presents drawings of the heart, supplemented by semi-diagrammatic sketches, microscopic sections as well as reproductions of roentgenograms, angiograms, pressure curves, electrocardiograms, phonocardiograms and other necessary visual material for correlation of function to structure. The illustrator and the editor of the atlas are aided by a distinguished list of 49 contributors and consultants. The wealth of the material, which contains such ancillary features as technique of resuscitation, various surgical techniques, including that of cardiac transplantation, makes it a complete atlas dealing with the heart. Its teaching value at all levels—from the medical student to the sophisticated expert in the field of cardiology—is unquestioned and it can be highly recommended as a valuable addition to the